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EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH UPON THE HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION OF THE COUNTY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1942.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Fifteenth Annual Report, and the forty-eighth of the series, on the Health of the Administrative County of East Sussex. The Report deals with the calendar year 1942.

The Ministry of Health require that this Report should be prepared in the abridged form which has been adopted since the commencement of the war. I am therefore giving only brief comments on matters of special interest.

Vital Statistics. (See Tables I, II, III and V.)

The vital statistics are given in their usual form at the end of the Report.

The **Estimated Population** decreased from 296,300 in 1941 to **282,000** in 1942, a reduction of 14,300.

The **Birth Rate** for the County was **15.48** per 1,000 of the estimated population, an increase of 3.34 over 1941, as compared with a rate of 15.8 for England and Wales. The live births increased from 3,597 in 1941 to **4,367** in 1942. The number of illegitimate live births in East Sussex was 350.

The general **Death Rate** was **14.95** per 1,000 in 1942, as compared with 14.37 in 1941. The rate for England and Wales was 11.6.

The **Infant Mortality Rate** for the Administrative County was only **31.37** per 1,000 live births in 1942, as compared with 37.35 in 1941. The rate for the Welfare Authority area was only **29.83**. The illegitimate death rate was **53.15** per 1,000 illegitimate live births for the Welfare Authority area and **57.14** in respect of the Administrative County.

The **Maternal Mortality Rate** for the Administrative County was **2.89** per 1,000 live and still births and **3.13** for the Welfare Authority area. The corresponding figures for 1941 were 1.57 and 1.52 respectively.

At first glance the substantial increase in the maternal mortality rate gives cause for anxiety, but the particulars of each case have been carefully considered and the rise would appear to be fortuitous and due to unavoidable causes. It should be remembered also, that, dealing with these small numbers, (13 maternal deaths in a year), one death makes a very considerable difference in the calculated maternity mortality rate.

The deaths from all forms of **Tuberculosis** show a decrease of 25 in 1942 over the previous year, there being 27 fewer deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and two additional deaths from other tuberculous diseases. The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis (103) in 1942, was the lowest recorded during the last 10 years, but the number from other tuberculous diseases (38) was the highest recorded in the last nine years (36 in 1941).

Deaths from **Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases** (377) were 73 less than in 1941.

There was an increase of 43 deaths from **Cancer** compared with the previous year. Deaths from **Heart Disease** increased by 163.

Infectious Diseases. (See Tables IV and V.)

The notifiable infectious diseases were generally less than in the last three years. The notifications of Whooping Cough dropped from 1,143 in 1941 to 370 in 1942. Reductions occurred also in the incidence of Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia and Measles. The notifications of Measles dropped from 2,223 in 1941 to 1,298 in 1942.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The importance of immunisation of children against Diphtheria has been constantly brought to the notice of the public, and on the receipt of Circular 2,677 from the Ministry of Health, arrangements were made for the Sussex Rural Community Council to carry out publicity work on behalf of the County Council. Publicity took the form of the display of posters, group discussions following circulation of literature to voluntary organisations such as Women's Institutes, etc. Health Visitors were instructed to make special efforts to raise the percentage of children immunised and Head Teachers of Elementary Schools were invited to co-operate to this end. The total number of children immunised in the County in 1942 was 4,233 under five years of age and 4,076 over that age. The highest percentage of immunised children was in the urban districts of Burgess Hill and Cuckfield and in the Cuckfield Rural District, where the returns showed that over 90 per cent. of children between 1 and 15 years of age had been immunised since the commencement of the scheme.

The County Council paid a grant to District Councils of 50 per cent. of the cost of immunising children under five years of age. The total amount of grant paid for the financial year 1941-42 was £329 15s. 11d.

Isolation Hospital Accommodation.

Smallpox.

During the year, special arrangements had to be made to provide accommodation for the treatment of Smallpox for the whole of the geographical County of Sussex, including the County Boroughs of Brighton, Eastbourne and Hastings, the Administrative County of West Sussex and the Borough of Worthing, owing to the Smallpox Hospitals at Brighton and Eastbourne being no longer available to be used as such.

As the result of meetings of the representatives of the Local Authorities and Hospitals concerned, an arrangement was agreed to whereby the accommodation in the East Sussex Western Joint Smallpox Hospital at Plumpton and the Smallpox Hospital at Brede, which is administered by the Hastings Corporation, would be available for the treatment of cases of Smallpox from any part of the geographical County, these Hospitals being regarded as first line accommodation. Additional accommodation, if required, would be provided at the Chailey and East Grinstead Isolation Hospitals, which would be cleared for the reception of Smallpox cases if the beds in the first line Hospitals were fully occupied. Financial arrangements were agreed, and the scheme will remain in operation for the duration of the war.

Other Infectious Diseases.

The isolation hospital accommodation for the treatment of cases of infectious disease continued to be as shown in my Report for 1939, except that the Lewes and Bexhill Isolation Hospitals have been closed. Patients from the Borough of Lewes are now treated in the Newhaven Isolation Hospital, and those from Bexhill in the Hastings Sanatorium.

Typhus and the Scabies Order.

A Conference of the District Medical Officers of Health was held during the year to discuss the action to be taken, under the Scabies Order, 1941, and under Circular 2517 of the Ministry of Health, for dealing with cases of Typhus and of Scabies, and verminous conditions generally, and arrangements were subsequently made by the District Councils for the isolation and treatment of Typhus and for the cleansing of verminous persons. Cases of Scabies are to be treated at certain Cleansing Stations and if necessary at Isolation Hospitals. Domiciliary treatment of Scabies will be arranged where advisable.

Typhus, if first diagnosed at an isolation hospital, will remain there for treatment, patients suffering from other illnesses being transferred to the nearest available hospital. Other cases of typhus will be admitted to the hospital which first receives a case of this disease. If diagnosed before admission to hospital cases of typhus will be sent to the High Grove Isolation Hospital, East Grinstead, or to the Brighton or Hastings Sanatoria.

Tuberculosis.

There were **250** notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis in 1942, 167 of which were in respect of patients between 15 and 45 years of age. The total notifications of cases of other tuberculous diseases was **92**, of whom 52 were under 15 years of age.

The number of notified cases on the register of the District Sanitary Authorities on 31st December, 1942, was 1,581 (1,064 pulmonary and 517 non-pulmonary).

At the end of the year 96 patients were under treatment in Darvell Hall Sanatorium, Robertsbridge, 72 of these being from the Administrative County area and the remainder from the areas of adjoining Authorities (23 from Hastings and one from Eastbourne). The admissions to the Sanatorium in 1942 were 242 (202 from East Sussex, 37 from Hastings and 3 from Eastbourne).

The salaries of the Nursing Staff of the Darvell Hall Sanatorium were revised with effect from 1st October, 1941, pending the adoption of the Scale of Salaries recommended by the Rushcliffe Report.

On the 31st December, 1942, 52 tuberculous patients (38 children and 14 adults) were under treatment at Institutions other than Darvell Hall.

At the end of 1942 the Ministry of Health issued Circular 2,741 dealing with improved facilities for diagnosis by mass radiography, and with the need for financial assistance for patients who have to give up their work temporarily in order to receive treatment. Arrangements for providing financial assistance for patients were made in 1943 and, at the time of preparing this Report, are in full operation.

The County Tuberculosis Officers have continued to assist the Military Medical Boards under the Military Training Act, 1939, and have examined and reported on 373 persons from June, 1939, to the end of 1942.

Venereal Diseases.

The Clinics at Brighton, Hastings and Tunbridge Wells were continued during the year, the total number of new patients attending being 700, an increase of 406 on the numbers for 1941. The total number of attendances of patients from the East Sussex area was 5,769 for 1942 as compared with 5,526 in the previous year. The Eastbourne County Borough Council also have a Venereal Diseases Clinic but no great number of patients attend it from the area of East Sussex.

The educational work in connection with Venereal Diseases, formerly carried out by the British Social Hygiene Council, became the responsibility of the Central Council for Health Education as from the 1st April, 1942. The local publicity arrangements are carried out by the Sussex Rural Community Council.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Services continued to be fully maintained throughout the whole of the year 1942.

Only two Infant Welfare Centres remained closed at the end of the year—Cophthorne, because the premises had been requisitioned and another hall could not be found, and Winchelsea because of air raids. At the end of the year, 58 centres were functioning, 52 being established by voluntary committees and 6 by the County Council. This number includes two new centres which were opened during the year at Bodiam and Flimwell.

The Infant Health Visitor, seconded by the Borough of Islington for work amongst evacuees in September, 1941, returned to London in May, 1942, leaving one London Health Visitor in the County. A County Welfare Worker was appointed in July, 1942. Her work is in connection with the welfare of children billeted under the Government Evacuation Scheme and this is carried out in close co-operation with the Women's Voluntary Services.

There are now four War-time Nurseries established in the County—at Burgess Hill, Crowborough, East Grinstead and Hurstpierpoint. These Nurseries are chiefly intended to enable mothers with young children to undertake work of national importance. During the year the East Grinstead War-time Nursery was transferred to more suitable accommodation at premises known as "The Stream," Felbridge. A second residential nursery was established during the year at Horsted Place, near Uckfield. This Nursery accommodates 21 children between the ages of 2 to 5 years of the Roman Catholic faith.

Amalgamation of adjacent District Nursing Associations in areas which could be nursed efficiently by a reduced nursing staff with motor transport was continued. Two amalgamations were effected—in one case four single districts being involved and substituted by a single district, that of the Worth District Nursing Association, with three nurses. The number of Nursing Associations in the County is now 59, employing 93 nurses.

During the year the Cuckfield Emergency Hospital was requisitioned for military purposes, and premises known as "Chownes Mead," Haywards Heath, were provided and adapted as a Maternity Unit by the Public Assistance Committee.

Two additional Emergency Nurses were engaged during the year by the East Sussex County Nursing Federation, making six in all.

The number of certified midwives who notified their intention to practise, either temporarily or permanently, in the area for which the County Council are responsible, was 161. At the end of the year there were 138 certified midwives on the register. Following the arrangements made for coastal evacuation, expectant mothers were provided with maternity hospital accommodation in safer areas. Five cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year in the Maternity and Child Welfare area; 2 of these were treated in hospital; no impairment of vision was reported in any case. Twenty-three cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified. Of these, 15 received treatment in hospital and 8 in their own homes. No death occurred. Nine marasmic (wasting) infants were admitted to the Chailey Heritage Hospital under the County Scheme.

On the 31st December, 1942, there were 311 children and 181 foster parents on the Child Life Protection Register. 1,082 visits were made during the year by the Infant Protection Visitors and District Nurses.

Five applications for the registration of premises as Nursing Homes under Part VI of the Public Health Act, 1936, were received, all of which were granted. Nine Homes were closed voluntarily, and at the end of the year there were 49 Homes on the County Register.

Maternity Hospital treatment was provided under the County Scheme for 1,011 women, 19 of whom were admitted to the Emergency Maternity Home at Old Surrey Hall, Felbridge as evacuees from coastal areas.

Welfare of the Blind.

There were 575 blind persons on the Register of the East Sussex Association for the Blind on 31st December, 1942, an increase of 18, as compared with 1941. There were also 183 persons on the Association's "Observation List" for possible treatment for prevention of blindness—11 more than in 1941. The Association's Report for the year ending 31st March, 1943, shows that regular weekly grants were being made to 245 unemployable and necessitous blind persons. Four Home Teachers regularly visit and instruct blind persons in their homes and advise in cases of domestic and financial difficulties. 5,820 visits for instruction were made in 1942 and 493 lessons given. In addition to the above 68 evacuated blind persons and observation cases are being cared for by the Association.

The County Council have adopted the Assistance Board's Scale for the assessment of applications received from blind persons and their dependants for assistance and have also arranged for the provision of clothing and household necessities in suitable cases.

Mental Deficiency.

At the end of the year, there were 720 mentally defective persons on the County Register, as compared with 716 in 1941. 186 were being maintained in Certified Institutions, 1 in an Approved Home, 32 were on licence from Institutions, 126 under Guardianship and 9 on leave of absence from Guardianship. Three were detained in Places of Safety. 337, not under Order, were under supervision, and 22 were in Public Assistance Institutions. Assistance towards the maintenance of 4 cases dealt with under Section 3 was also given.

During the year the names of 18 persons were removed from the Register for the following reasons :—

Discharged by the Board of Control	..	..	..	2
Removed from the area	..	..	..	6
Admitted to County Mental Hospital	..	..	..	2
Cannot be traced	..	..	..	2
Died	..	..	..	5
Joined H.M. Forces (female)	..	..	..	1

In order to prevent the registration of mental defectives of either sex for service in H.M. Forces and Auxiliary Services, a form of application for exemption (Form N.R. 68) has been submitted to the Central National Registration Officer in respect of each mental defective within the age groups. In addition, the parents or guardians are notified that defectives must not register.

County Council Hospital and Domiciliary Medical Service.

Hospital accommodation is provided by the County Council through the Public Assistance Committee in Southlands Hospital, Shoreham, and in the Infirmarys at Battle, Chailey, East Grinstead, Newhaven, Ticehurst and Uckfield. The Cuckfield Infirmary is no longer used for County patients. Cases previously treated there are dealt with as follows :—Maternity patients at Chownes Mead, Haywards Heath; healthy children at Tower House Nursery, Cuckfield, and sick children at “ Elfinward ” E.M.S. Hospital, Haywards Heath. Other patients, who would have been treated at Cuckfield Infirmary, are sent to Southlands Hospital or to the nearest Infirmary.

The admissions to Southlands Hospital in 1942 were 3,850, being 1,350 more than in 1941 and rather greater than the average peace-time admission rate. About 10 per cent. of these were members of H.M. Forces. The number of maternity patients admitted in 1942 was 718 as compared with 356 in 1941. Theatre operations totalled 1,089 in 1942 and 848 in 1941.

The beds available for the treatment of the sick in Southlands Hospital and in the 6 Infirmarys are 1,084. In addition 12 beds are reserved for East Sussex patients at the Eastbourne Municipal Hospital and 25 at the Hastings Municipal Hospital.

No alteration was made in the Public Assistance domiciliary medical service during the year.

Orthopædic Treatment.

The appointment of a second Orthopædic Nurse has enabled the out-patient services to be expanded. The six clinics are now operating three times a week instead of twice a week at four and once a week at two of the clinics. The number of children who received treatment in the Heritage Hospital, Chailey, and in other hospitals during 1942 was 45. The number receiving treatment at out-patient clinics was 837.

Emergency Pædiatric Services.

The Clinics held under this service were closed on 28th May, 1942, when the pædiatrician left for service in H.M. Forces. During the period from 1st January to 28th May, 141 children were seen at the Clinics and 53 cases were treated for various conditions at Cuckfield Hospital. The Medical Officers of Elfinward E.M.S. Hospital are prepared to see children, referred by medical practitioners, as out-patients at the hospital.

Civil Nursing Reserve.

Since January, 1942, when there were 196 trained nurses, 95 assistant nurses, and 913 nursing auxiliary members of the Civil Nursing Reserve in East Sussex, many resignations have been received, chiefly from young girls who have taken up other forms of National Service and from the more elderly members of the Reserve who are no longer able to undertake any nursing duties owing to increased domestic ties. On the 31st December there were only 957 names on the County Register :—

	Trained Nurses.	Assistant Nurses.	Nursing Auxiliaries.	Total
Mobile	56	20	166	242
Immobile	100	47	568	715
Totals	156	67	734	957

During the year the Selection Committee met 17 times and interviewed 121 candidates with the following results :—

	Accepted.	Rejected.
Trained Nurses	4	—
Assistant Nurses	3	3
Nursing Auxiliaries	77	18
	(including 15 already trained)	
Student Nurses	13	3
Totals	97	24

Forty-eight mobile and 9 immobile nursing auxiliary candidates completed their training during this period.

On the 24th February, owing to the increasing demands made by the war upon woman power, the age of entry of nursing auxiliaries into the Civil Nursing Reserve was lowered from 18 to 17½ years.

Trained nurses and nursing auxiliaries working at First Aid Posts were given a 5s. weekly increase from the 2nd March, bringing their respective salaries to £121 4s. per annum plus board, lodging, and laundry, and to £2 12s. per week inclusive.

It was announced on the 14th May that service at Emergency Maternity Homes and War-time Nurseries would count as service within the scope of the Civil Nursing Reserve.

In December certain travelling concessions were promised for 1943 for mobile members, subject to conditions, in respect of journeys to and from their homes during paid leave.

I should like to express my thanks to Miss Mitchell, Honorary Organiser for the County, to Mrs. Offord and Mrs. Thorpe, Assistant Honorary Organisers, and to the Selection Committee of Matrons who have given valuable assistance during the past year.

Air Raid Precautions.

Civil Defence First Aid Post Service.

Early in 1942 the Ministry of Health suggested that considerable advantage and also a saving of man power might accrue from the extended use of Light Mobile First Aid Units, either to replace a full Mobile First Aid Post or to supplement it. The Light Unit would consist of a car, a doctor, a nurse and two auxiliaries with a minimum amount of equipment.

After consultation with Officers of the Local Authorities concerned it was decided to establish 13 Light Mobile First Aid Units (12 to supplement Mobile Posts and one to replace a Mobile Post).

In addition to the Light Mobile Units there are 14 Fixed First Aid Posts and 12 Mobile Posts established in this County.

In the last quarter of the year the whole-time personnel at Fixed Mobile and Light Mobile First Aid Posts consisted of 10 Trained Nurses and 63 Auxiliaries (15 men and 48 women). Most of the Posts were manned by part-time workers, of whom there were 44 Trained Nurses and 557 Auxiliaries (77 men and 480 women). These figures include personnel available for duty at (a) Gas Cleansing Sections of First Aid Posts, (b) Separate cleansing centres affiliated to First Aid Posts, and (c) Mobile Gas Cleansing Units.

The number of First Aid Points at present established in the rural areas of the County is 132. These are manned by 1,130 part-time volunteers. In addition 47 Upgraded First Aid Points have been established, these, too, are manned by part-time volunteers numbering 529. All the Upgraded First Aid Points have been provided with additional medical equipment, including a supply of morphia, which was issued by the Ministry of Health for use in emergency. To comply with Home Office regulations special arrangements had to be made for storing morphia and suitable persons were chosen to administer it if required.

Mobile Gas Cleansing Units.

There are now nine of these Units in the County, of which three are stationed in Urban areas and six in Rural areas.

Ambulance Service.

At the end of the year 1942, there were 73 whole-time and 51 part-time Civil Defence Ambulances in the County with 25 whole-time and 62 part-time cars for sitting casualties. Of the whole-time ambulances, 51 have been adapted to take either stretcher or sitting cases or both if necessary.

There were 21 men and 34 women employed whole-time in the Ambulance Service and 180 men and 250 women volunteers employed part-time.

Emergency Medical Service.

In the course of the year one Class I Hospital and one Class 2 Hospital were withdrawn from the Scheme by the Ministry of Health and one Class 1 and two Class 2 were suspended from the Scheme. There are now four large and two smaller Class 1 Hospitals available for medical and surgical treatment of casualties and seven Class 2 Hospitals in the area of the Administrative County. These hospitals were able to meet the needs of casualties and of service sick. They also received for treatment cases of illness under the Government Evacuation Scheme.

General Public Health Administration.

All general public health matters, in so far as County administration is concerned, in connection with water supplies, drainage, sewerage and sewage disposal, rivers pollution, milk and dairies and kindred matters requiring immediate attention, have been dealt with by the County Health Inspectors. Assistance in these matters has been rendered to the Military authorities and close co-operation with the officers of the Local Sanitary Authorities has been continued as heretofore.

Acknowledgments.

This report gives me the opportunity of expressing my grateful thanks to the Chairman and members of the Committees responsible for the administration of the Health Services for the encouragement given by their interest in the efforts made during the year to maintain and, wherever possible, to increase the efficiency of these Services.

I should like all members of the staff of the Health Department, medical, dental, nursing and clerical, to know that their fine team work and loyal support, in spite of many wartime difficulties, has been greatly appreciated. All have given of their best, but I feel that the staff would wish me to make special acknowledgment of the able assistance given by my Deputy, Dr. Langford, and by Mr. Akehurst, Chief Clerk, in the Department.

Public Health Department,
County Hall,
Lewes.
September, 1943.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,
R. ASHLEIGH GLEGG, M.D., D.P.H.,
County Medical Officer of Health,
and School Medical Officer.

CHIEF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1942.
TABLE I.

Group	Population estimated by Registrar General 1942.	Live Births.		Deaths.		Infant Deaths (under 1 year).		Deaths from Heart Disease.		Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.		Deaths from Respiratory Diseases, not including Influenza.		Deaths from Cancer.	
		No.	* Rate.	No.	* Rate.	No.	† Rate.	No.	* Rate.	No.	* Rate.	No.	* Rate.	No.	* Rate.	No.	* Rate.
3 Large Towns	79450	1062	13.36	1441	18.13	32	30.13	485	6.10	47	.50	11	.13	114	1.43	233	2.93
7 other Urban Districts	58050	955	16.44	829	14.28	30	31.41	264	4.54	20	.34	5	.08	73	1.25	126	2.17
5 Rural Districts	144500	2350	16.26	1948	13.48	75	31.91	594	4.11	36	.24	22	.15	190	1.31	319	2.20
Whole County	282000	4367	15.43	4218	14.95	137	31.37	1343	4.76	103	.36	38	.13	377	1.33	678	2.40

† Rates calculated per 1,000 of the registered live births. * Rates calculated per 1,000 of the estimated population.

TABLE II.

DISTRICT.	Area in statute acres (land and inland water).	Live Births. Rate per 1,000 population	Number of illegitimate live births	Stillbirths.			Deaths under 1 year of age. Rate per 1,000 live births registered.	Death rate per 1,000 population.
				Rate per 1,000 population.	Rate per 1,000 total births.	Number of illegitimate stillbirths.		
<i>Three Large Towns.</i>								
Bexhill	7993	15.21	22	.21	18.43	—	14.08	17.85
Hove	3953	12.18	49	.36	30.03	1	40.24	19.36
Lewes	1988	16.36	17	.96	55.81	2	14.77	13.21
TOTALS	13934	13.36	88	.45	32.78	3	30.13	18.13
<i>Seven other Urban Districts.</i>								
Burgess Hill	2024	15.61	9	.12	8.19	—	57.85	14.19
Cuckfield	3912	14.85	16	.65	42.16	—	30.70	13.94
East Grinstead	6600	15.57	12	.55	34.68	1	29.94	11.84
Newhaven	1772	20.86	3	.58	27.27	2	46.72	14.81
Portslade-by-Sea	1953	19.44	10	.37	18.69	—	19.04	13.51
Rye	1027	16.99	4	.91	50.84	—	35.71	15.16
Seaford	4274	13.18	5	.39	29.41	2	—	21.17
TOTALS	21562	16.44	59	.49	29.47	5	31.41	14.28
<i>Five Rural Districts</i>								
Battle	117053	16.46	32	.56	33.33	2	27.58	13.96
Chailey	66038	17.00	19	.40	23.10	—	40.54	14.76
Cuckfield	74335	15.92	32	.29	17.93	1	20.54	11.81
Hailsham	94629	16.56	51	.40	54.54	3	24.20	14.16
Uckfield	112096	15.80	69	.49	30.12	2	45.03	13.20
TOTALS	464151	16.26	203	.43	26.10	8	31.91	13.48
Whole County	499647	15.48	350	.45	28.47	16	31.37	14.95

TABLE III.

Number of deaths at different periods of life in the Administrative County during the year 1942.

Sex.	Urban Districts.							Rural Districts.						
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-15.	15-45.	45-65.	65 and over.	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-15.	15-45.	45-65.	65 and over.
Males	993	32	5	16	67	248	625	938	46	15	3	62	195	617
Females	1277	30	7	8	75	220	937	1010	29	9	8	67	203	694
TOTALS	2270	62	12	24	142	468	1562	1948	75	24	11	129	398	1311

*These figures are taken from the Annual Return made to the County Medical Officer by the Registrar General. In the case of other diseases the figures are extracted from the Weekly Returns made by the District Medical Officers of Health.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year	{ Total	..	..	62
	{ Illegitimate	..	..	10

TABLE V (b).
CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1942 IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to Districts, at subjoined ages.							Deaths in or belonging to each District, at all ages.				
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and over.	Battle.	Chailey.	Cuckfield.	Hailsham.	Uckfield.
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	1
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	36	—	—	—	18	14	4	10	2	5	11	8
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	22	—	11	1	6	3	1	4	—	6	6	6
8. Syphilitic Diseases	9	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	2	6	1
9. Influenza	20	1	—	1	3	2	13	3	5	5	4	3
10. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio encephalitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
12. Acute Infantile Encephalitis	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	—	—
13. Cancer of Mouth, Throat and Uterus ..	31	—	—	—	2	12	17	8	4	6	8	5
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	36	—	—	—	2	11	23	7	3	9	6	11
15. Cancer of Breast	40	—	—	—	1	22	17	6	5	12	5	12
16. Cancer of all other sites	212	—	1	1	10	60	140	43	31	38	42	58
17. Diabetes	14	—	—	—	—	1	13	2	1	3	4	4
18. Intra Cranial Vascular Lesions	230	—	—	—	3	41	186	36	29	31	52	82
19. Heart Disease	594	—	—	1	11	90	492	116	72	105	148	153
20. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	49	—	—	—	4	2	43	8	8	11	9	13
21. Bronchitis	88	3	—	—	6	10	69	15	8	14	20	31
22. Pneumonia	75	15	2	—	5	11	42	10	8	7	18	32
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	27	1	—	—	1	7	18	8	5	8	4	2
24. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	17	—	—	—	2	9	6	2	3	4	6	2
25. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) ..	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
26. Appendicitis	8	—	—	—	—	5	3	3	1	1	—	3
27. Other Digestive Diseases	44	1	2	—	4	13	24	8	10	3	14	9
28. Nephritis	38	—	1	—	3	9	25	3	5	9	10	11
29. Puerperal and Post Abortion Sepsis ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
30. Other Maternal Causes	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	2	—	3	2
31. Premature Birth	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	3	5
32. Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease, etc.	33	28	1	—	3	1	—	9	6	3	4	11
33. Suicide	17	—	—	—	3	7	7	3	2	2	5	5
34. Road Traffic Accidents	28	—	—	3	6	11	8	6	7	2	4	9
35. Other Violent Causes	34	2	2	1	8	9	12	8	3	3	14	6
36. All other Causes	209	3	3	3	17	44	139	46	32	33	48	50
All Causes	1948	75	24	11	129	398	1311	369	257	325	459	538

Deaths of Infants under 1 year

{ Total 75
 { Illegitimate 10